A Bright Idea from Byas-The Blue Ridge Railroad Change-Distinguished Visitors for Charleston-A Colored Cowhiding Affair, &c.

FROM OUR OWN REPORTSR] COLUMBIA. S. C., January 20. After the two legislative storms, incidental to the impeachment proposition and the judiciary election, there has come a great calm and a wondrous dearth of legislative news Both Houses of the Assembly yesterday held this brief and unimportant sessions, and then allowed themselves a recess until Monday, when It is expected that the smoke of the recent battles will have rolled away, and they can return to their little debating clubs in peace and quietness. In the House, however, there were the one or two inevitable squabbles, one of them being upon the investigation as to the disappearance of the granite in the Statehouse yard, and another upon the bill to incorporate the Pawnbroker's Company of Charleston. This measure proposes to incorporate W. E. Elliott, John Cancker, T. E. porate W. E. Elliott, John Cancker, T. E. Dixon, R. B Artson, A. Smith and Edward Mickey as a pawabroking concern, and to forbid the existence of more than one company of the kind in any town or city in the State, thus giving to the favored individuals above mentioned an exclusive monopoly in Charleston of this mischievous but lucrative business. The bill was strenuously opposed by Hurley and other Charleston members, and defended by Elliott, Mickey and others, but no definite action was had upon it. Another weary debate tion was had upon it. Another weary debate was had upon the bill to incorporate the Me-chanics' and Farmers' Building and Loan Aschanles and Farmers' Building and Loan Association of Richland, which appears to be a sort of catch-penny affair, somewhat upon the principle of a big raffle, but it was finally passed to a third reading by a decided majority. Of the bills introduced the most important was one by Hunter to create a Superior Court in the County of Charleston. This measure would seem to be a portion of the general scheme almed at in the metropolitan police bill, that is to wrest from the Conservative civizens of Charleston the well-earned fruits of tudy glorious victory of last summer, and to subvert under the principal of the subvert of Republican government the prin-

tory of last summer, and to subvert under the pretext of Republican government the principles of self-government so far as applied to that city. The following is a careful synopsis of the bill, which was simply read by its title and referred to the judiciary committee:

Sections 1 and 2 provide for the establishment of a court to be known as the Superior Court of the County of Charleston, said court to consist of one justice, to be elected by the General Assembly, and to hold his office for four years at an annual salary of \$3500 per annum. Section 3 allows the said justices to practice law in other courts. Section 5 proannum. Section's allows the said justices to practice law in other courts. Section 5 provides that the same clerks and sheriffs as now authorized shall serve for the new court. Section 6 requires the justice elect to call a session of the new court immediately after election. Section 7 gives the Superior Court con-current jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas in all civil actions wherein the amount in litigation does not exceed five hundred dol. causes from trial justices' courts, and original jurisdiction in all criminal causes less than capital and not conferred by law on trial justices, and directs that in all cases the same laws, rules, powers and practice shall apply and prevail as in like cases in the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas. Section 8 provides that grand juries drawn for the general sessions and grand juries drawn for the new court shall interchange s-rvices and attend either court as occasion requires. Section 9 defines the ex officio powers of the justice created by this act. Section 11 provides for four regular terms in each year, to begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October. Section 12 provides that appeals shall lie from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court in all cases within the jurisdiction of the former. Section 13 provides that prosecutions in criminal cases before the Superior Court shall be conducted by the attorney-general or the soliciconducted by the attorney-general or the solici-tor of the circuit. Section 14 provides for the transfer from the docket of the General Sessions to the Superior Court at its first term. Section 15 abolishes the City Court of Charleston, and is in the following language: The act of Assembly, passed in the year 1801, establishing the City Court of Charleston, and the several acts in amendment thereof, and any and all acts and parts of acts conferring upon the Mayor of the City of Charleston or any member of the said City Council of the said City, or any member of the said City Council as such, authority to hold any court for hearing and determining of any cause whatsoever ons to the Superior Court at its first term

as such, anthority to hold any court for hearing and determining of any cause whatsoever judicially, and also all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this bill, or repugnant to it, is and are all and singular hereby repealed.

The doughty champion of the Governor, Byas, of Georgetown, started off on a new tack yesterday and introduced a bill, which seeks to create a condition of financial chaos at one fell blow by repealing all acts, parts of acts, resolutions, and everything else that has ever been passed upon the subject of the issue, sale or hypothecation of State bonds. This highly original proposition, from which it highly original proposition, from which it would seem that the member, having got beyond his depth in past financial legislation, wants to rub out and begin again, was sent to the ways and means committee, where it will

the ways and means committee, where it will probably stay.

In the Senate but little of importance was done. Measrs. Corbin and Leslie amused themselves with a long debate over a bill of Leslie to establish a road in Barnwell County, and Corbin made one good point when he said that the people of the State were sick and tired of the mass of special legislation that had encumbered the statute books of the State during the past few years. The bill was finally passed to its third reading, and will doubtless he adopted.

State during the past few years. The bill was finally passed to list third reading, and will doubtless be adopted.

Mr. Arnim had evidently been reading The CHARLESTON News, and had heard of the new device for funding the debt, for he introduced a resolution reciting that, whereas it is reported that the entire debt of the State of South Carolina is to be funded by the issue of new bonds, and it is inexpedient that any new bonds should be issued until the total amount of the State indebtedness be ascertained, and requiring, therefore, that the committee on finance be instructed to report without delay to the Senate all bills and resowithout delay to the Senate all bills and reso without delay to the senate air oils and resolutions in their possession relating to the registration of all the bonds and stocks of this State or in any way connected with the finances of this State. This little arrangement was quietly smothered by being referred to that tomb of the Capulets, the judiciary committee.

mittee.
Outside of legis...tive matters affairs are very quiet in Columbia. Quite an important meeting of the Blue Bidge nailroad Company was held last evening, at which some further changes in the direction of the road were made. Colonel J. S. Cohran resigned the position of president of the Greenville and Columbia Company, was elected to fill the precaper and Colonel Thomas J. Steers was chosen vice-president. General Butler, General Gary, Colonel Thomas J. Steers was chosen vice-president. General Butler, General Gary, Colonel Palmer and Major Gulick also withdrew from the board of directors, and their places were filled by the election of Messrs. C. D. Melton, Thomas J. Steers. George W. Waterman and James M. Allen. Mr. F. S. Jacobs was elected secretary and treasurer. These changes, I am told, are to be considered as a part of the reorganization of the company, effected a few weeks ago. The election of Colonel Cothran was then announced as a merely temporary arrangement, and he and the retiring directors now withdraw in consequence of the pressure of other business engagements. It was rumored at one time that gagements. It was rumored at one time that gagements. It was rumored at one time that Colonel Cothran was merely holding the position in trust for Thomas Scott, Esq., the railroad king of Pennsylvania, but whatever grounds there may have been for such a rumor, it appears now that the autocrat of Pennsylvania and New Jersey is not at present stretching his comprehensive grasp in this direction.

The City of Charleston is to have the honor

of a visit during the coming week from the joint special smelling committee appointed a few days ago to investigate the affairs of the —Governor Scott has appointed Mr. W. A.
Austin, of Greenvine, a notary public, and also
Representatives Hedges, Rivers and Myers,
all colored, and they have appointed Mr.
Klingman, of Charleston, clerk. They are empowered to send for persons and papers, em
Journal of Charleston and Papers

ploy counsel, clerks and stenographers, and do various other things, and with the broad field and the examples of other investigators that are before them, it is difficult to believe president THIERS RESIGNS-WHAT that they will get through by February I, which is the date on which they are ordered to re-port. Their first meeting in Charleston is call-

ed for next Tuesday at noon, 'n the office of Sheriff Mackey. The judiciary committee of the House have The judiciary committee of the House have advertised a very important meeting at the statehouse, on Monday evening, the 22d instant, to consider the metropolitan police bill, and to hear arguments pro and con upon the subject. The committee, in their notice, say: "The entire Charleston delegation, as well as other persons, who may favor or oppose the passage of the bill, are invited to meet with the committee." I am told that the entire Charleston delegation are opposed to the measure and tee." I am told that the entire Charleston delegation are opposed to the measure, and this should secure its rejection by any fairminded legislative body, but it may be that the attendance at this meeting of a few of the citizens of Charleston would have a good

The past few days have not been without a number of personal rencontres to make things a little bit lively, and to console us to some extent for the sudden cessation of the vituperative debates in the House. Yesterday afternoon the doughty Byas, by some miscalculation of angles or distances, ran his face several times against a cowhide which another colored gentleman (Policeman Williams) kept putting in his way. He quite spoiled the cow-hide, by covering it all up with blood and little pieces of skin, and Williams says he never can use it again. It is said that Byas had been taking certain unwarrantable libertles with the policeman's wife, and hence the hiding. Byas swore he would have r-r-revenge, and went to the nearest trial justice's to get five

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

COLLARS AND SLEEVES.

Plain collars and cuffs of very fine linenthe latter attached to an undersiceve-remain in favor for the street. The prettiest collar is made of but one thickness of linen, with a band of the material stitched to border it; It is a flat collar, quite narrow at the back, and broadens in front to moderate sized points; the square cuff fastens with linen buttons. Heavy linen sets are embroidered by hand and edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, but the work is too fine to show to good advantage. A collar with a standing band edged with embroidery, has turn-over embroidered points.
The cuff to match has embroidery about two inches deep on the upper side, which narrows to an edge on the under part of the cuff.

LACE COLLARS are of every conceivable style and shape They may be deep and pointed, or long and narrow; they may be large and square-cor-nered, or they may be large and round, but with all of them the undersleeve is made with with all of them the undersieve is made with the lace arranged to fall over the hand. A stylish collar has what is called a cascade bow of Valenciennes lace and needlework, which is a sort of spiral or ladder arrangement which falls half the length of the waist. Large collars or ficture of crepe de chine are exceedingly dressy. These collars, which can only be worn with a silk or with some equally dressy material show year exquisites hades of dressy material, show very exquisite shades of salmon, pink, blue and a lew other tints; they are edged with blonde lace, with Valenciennes. Duchess, and sometimes with black lace.

LACE SETS AND TRIMMING LACES. Among the latest importations of expensive laces we find point lace sets, which consist of a cellar, cuff and a handkerchief valued at \$300 and \$400; handkerchiefs alone range from \$15 to \$150. Fan covers are from \$12 to \$40. Chantilly overskirts vary from \$700 to \$1000 while for a round point overskirt \$2000 is

while for a round point overskirt \$2000 is asked.

Among the trimming laces the most popular are the round point and point applique, Valenciesnes, Chanilly, gulpure and French trimming lace. White and black Duchess, though an exceedingly rich lace, is not quite so popular as it was upon its first appearance. From two to five inches in width, it varies from five to twenty dollars a yard. Flounces of round point cost from five hundred to one thousand five hundred dollars.

HANDERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS. Very elegant handkerchiefs are generally trimmed with Valenciennes, for the reason probably that this lace repays careful doing up better than most other varieties. We notice in an article devoted to this subject that a good laundress, after ironing Valenciennes upon the right side turns the lace and lays it upon a thick folded blanket, raising the figures by punching each one separate with the smooth round end of the fluting scissors. It is said that when the figures are raised the lace looks as well as new, but that the work is so tedious that from ten to twenty dollars is asked for doing up an elaborately trimmed

NECKTIES.

The scarf made of the thinnest white mus The scarf made of the thinnest white muslin, and edged with a deep fell of lace, is exceedingly becoming to most ladies. Handsome silk, of some bright color, trimmed with white lace, makes a pretty tie to be worn with a black silk dress. Very lovely ties are of the soft twilled India silk, cut blas, and hemmed on the sides; they are finished with a rich tassel fringe. The favorite colors are the faintest shades of blue, the palest green and rose, and what is, perhaps, the prettlest of all, an exquisite tint of frou-frou or salmon color. LADIES' CLOTH COSTUMES.

Sults of ladles' cloth are among the mid-winter importations of French modistes. Printemps, a peculiar shade of gray, is the stylish color. The costum- has a polonalse with vest; the skirt opens widely below the walst to show the dress skirt, which is orna-mented up the front breadth with a heavy souteable or with cords as their as a ladie. soutache, or with cords as thick as a lady' finger. A cravat of fallle, the color of the dress, is fastened below the throat with a slip-knot, and the ends are tied again at the waist. Olive that of brown and green, dark plum and cypress green are also shown in cloth suits. Rediggies, with short capes reaching only to the shoulder, are made of cloth of these quaint colors, and worn over velveteen or silk skirts.

NEW TUNICS. A new feature in arranging tunics is tying them at the back with bows placed down the them at the back with bows placed down the middle. The bows are large, with short wide ends. Other tunics are left open behind, in the form of two wide scarf ends, and terminate with loops of ribbon. When skirts are ruffled up the back breadths almost to the walst, the tunic is merely a scarf tied behind and forming a wrinkled apron in front. A dinner dress of the palest file green faille, just sent over by Worth, has two wide flounces straight across the three front breadths, while another wide flounce surrounds the train, passes up the sides to the waist, is turned over, and crosses the back, forming a short upper skirt on the simulated court train.

FINE OLD LACE.

Many of the handsomest dresses Worth has Many of the handsomest dresses Worth has made this season are trimmed with this fine old lace, the "real thread" that our grand-mothers delighted to have for cap borders. This combination of the lightest and darkest shades of a color is also seen in his rich tollettes, and his last fancy is to combine thick and thin fabrics, such as velvet and tuile. An evening dress made by him has a trained white correct with mourse tuils flowers during the season. evening dress made by him has a trained skirt covered with mauve tulle flousces dotted with white jasmine; over this is a tunic with short apron and long scarf back, made of prune-colored velvet, with fringe of the same shade; low velvet corsage, with Grecian folds of tulle, and a spray of white jasmine on the left shoulder.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGE AT THE STATEHOUSE. KU-KLUX OUTRAGE AT THE STATEHOUSE.— Yesterday afternoon, shortly after the ad-journment of the House, the doughty cham-pion of his Excellency Governor Scott, the Hon. Benjamin Byas. of Orangeburg, was set upon by a colored policeman (Williams) in the lobby of the House and thrashed with a cowhide in a most severe manner. It is said that the honorable member had used insulting language to the wife of Williams, and hence language to the wife of Williams, and hence his deserved punishment. Bystanders stare that Williams encountered his victim at the head of the stairs leading down from the lob by, and strenucusly belabored him every step to the bottom.—Columbia Phoenix, of Satur-

PRESIDENT THIERS RESIGNS -- WHAT THE GERMANS THREATEN TO DO.

The Tax and Tariff Question the Cause of the Difficulty-The Assembly Alarmed and on its Knees to Thiers.

Papig January 19 In the National Assembly to-day the discussion was resumed on the proposition to impose a tax on raw materials. It soon became apparent that the opposition were in the ma-ority, and finally the Assembly, by a vote of 176 against 307, adopted a resolution providing hat the government shall only resort to taxation of raw materials when the other taxes fail to produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the nation. A committee of fitteen was appointed, who are in the meantime to make a thorough examination of the tariff. There are rumors this evening of ministerial changes on account of the vote of the Assem bly. M. Ponyer Quertier, it is reported, will retire from the ministry of finance, and will be succeeded by M. Casimer Periere, the pres-ent minister of the interior. M. Lefranc is

ent minister of the interior. M. Lefranc is mentioned as the successor to Periere.

London, January 20.

A Versailles special to the Times says Thiers thinks himself personally affected by the rejection of the tariff measure. His resignation will be presented to day. If accepted, it is thought the Germans will reoccupy a portion of France. Meantime the Assembly contemplates a vote of confidence in Thiers and his cabinet, to avert a crisis.

plates a vote of confidence in Thiers and his cabinet, to avert a crisis.

VERSAILLES, January 20.

Thiers and the whole ministry have resigned. The Assembly refused to accept Thiers's resignation, and appointed a committee to effect a compromise. The deputations are waiting on the President to induce him to reconsider, but he insists on resigning, as the Assembly has rejected his tariff measures. Great excitement prevails. LATEST .- Thiers has withdrawn his resigna-

LONDON, January 20. The Diet of Croatia, having ignored the com-promise proposed by the local governments of Austria and Hungary, was discolved by an im-

John Stuart Mill declines to preside at the Dilke demonstration It is rumored that Dr. Helmbold has been under medical restraint at a Maison de Saute in the vicinity of Paris, but was recently re-

CALCUTTA, January 20.

Raun Sing and other chiefs in the recent evoit were captured, and they and twenty-nine of their addierents were executed.

THE LOUISIANA ROW.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21. The Carterites took their seats to-day. Pinch back's election was confirmed, seventeen to sixteen of Pinchback's adherents casting a de-

NEW ORLEANS, January 20. Speaker Carter will to-morrow, by order to the sergeants-at-arms, remove the police from the caritol and the approaches thereto. Car-ter requests the people in the vicinity to keep off the streets and close their business houses. A conflict is indicated. The Carterites are said to have two thousand men.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, January 20.

The question of repealing the tariff on rice will come up before the ways and means committee very soon, and it is understood that there is a strong feeling in the committee fargular repeals.

voring repeal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farran has been assigned quartermaster on duty in the Department of the South, relieving Major Eddy, who has been assigned to the Department of the Gulf, relieving Major Belger, who has been assigned to the Department of Texas.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, January 20.

New York, January 20.
Erie stockholders, representing thirly millons, protest to the Legislature against the present management.
Several Unions have withdrawn from the Workingmen's Union, on the ground that the organization is political.
The Market Savings Bank has been closed.
A receiver has been appointed.
The German Reform Central Committee have adopted a resolution denouncing the city bills recently introduced at Albany. city bills recently introduced at Albany.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

CINCINNATI, January 20.

The Kentucky Senate voted twenty to sixteen in favor of negro testimony.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD LEASE.

MEMPHIS, January 19.
The stockholders of the Memphis and The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, after a three days' ses-sion, to-day ratified the lease of that road to the Southern Security Company, of which Thomas A. Scott is president, by a vote of five

THE COTTON MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK.

546,476 117,179 572,000 285,000 Europe204,000 88,000

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21. The highest barometer will probably move on Monday northeastward over Tennessee to West Virginia; clear weather and westerly winds prevailing in the South Atlantic States. Brisk, but not dangerous, winds are anti-cipated for to-night for the Middle Atlantic

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga Baltimore Boston Charleston Unicago Cincinnati Galveston	30.25 29.95 29.73 80.18 30.06 30.27 30.4	40 29 49	W NW NW SW SW	Fresh. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Brisk. Fresh. Light.	Clear. Fair. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear.
Key West, Fia Enoxville, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn	30.24 30.23 30.34 29.49	38	W	Fresh. Brisk. Fresh. High.	Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Cloudy.
New Orleans New York Norfolk	30.26 29.86 30.01 29.89	39	NW W NW	Fresh. Fre-h. Light. Brisk.	llear. Fair. Fair. Fair.
Portland, Me Savannah St. Louis Washington Wilmington N.C.	2, 72 30.23 30.15 29.99	33	NW	Geutle. Brisk. Fresh. Brisk. Gentle.	Cloudy. Clear. Fair. Fair. Clear.

NOTE.—The weather resure dates in the rooms of the this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by 84 by

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT FIRE IN ABBEVILLE.

Half the Town in Flames-\$80,000 Worth of Property Destroyed-Names of the Sufferers-Losses, Insurance, &c

Some further particulars of the great fire at Abbeville Courthouse, briefly announced in Saturday's News, reach us by mail. Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, the intendant of the town, writes under date of Friday last:

A fire occurred in our town this A. M. (one A fire occurred in our town this A. h., (one octock,) which entirely consumed the court house, the Marshal House, the stores of J. Knox, Trowbridge & Co., Troegar & Bequest, and Kapshan & Sklarz, also, liquor establish ments of L. H. Russell, Christian & Wilson, J. ments of L. H. Russell, Christian & Wilson, J. Knox, and Lee Russell, together with all the smaller buildings on the two squares, occupied by freedmen. Loss about \$75,000. Insurance about \$10,000 or \$12,000. Clerk, sheriff and probate judge lost many valuable papers.

A correspondent of the Columbia Union

writes:

About two o'clock this A. M. a fire broke out in the kitchen adjoining L. H. Russell's premises. The building being composed of dry wood, there was no visible means whatever of extinguishing the fiames; in fact the occupants had barely time to escape from the flames, some of them escaping in their night clothing. The flames quickly spread to the adjoining buildings, and the entire square, (on the same side,) being built of wood, was quickly laid in ashes. The courthouse was also destroyed. ashes. The courthouse was also destroyed and it was only through the united efforts o the citizens that the entire village of Abbe-ville was not consumed. As it is, how ever, the main business portion of the town is destroyed. The main business store (John Knox's) was burned to the ground. The hotel—the Marshall House—with the new and handsome curola, also fell a victim to the flery monster. The mart, known as the "Jem Store," was destroyed. In this case, however, an insurance was in their case, however, an insurance was in their keeping to cover all losses. Taking a rough estimate of the losses and insurance, out of the entire \$80,000 destroyed not more than half is insured. The Marshall House was not insured for more than one-sixth the loss; and Knox's wholesale establishment was not insured for more than one-tenth. There is a current report on the streets that a lady and child has been burnt. This rumor, however, is contradicted by some. is contradicted by some.

The Union remarks: This is a great calamity, especially for an in-land village like Abbeville, and, to add to the disaster, there seems to have been but a very limited amount of insurance upon most of the property destroyed. As to a fire department, there was nothing of the kind—not even an ordinary hand engine. If there is anything that can stimulate the citizens of our country villages to exertions in this direction, a disaster of this kind ought to be sufficient.

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE

-Dr. John S. Rich, an old and respected physician of Manning, died on the 13th inst.

—Mr. Martin Ponder, of Pickens county, who

The following is the result of the election held on Monday last for Intendant and War-dens of the Town of Walhalla: Intendant, C. E. Watson; Wardens, A. Taylor, Wm. C. Kelth, C. F. Sheeba, W. Korber, John Kaufmann, J. M. Yarborough.

-R. M. Wallace, collector of internal revenue, visited Anderson last week, in company with special detectives, and confiscated several boxes of tobacco lilegally stamped. He also confiscated over four hundred dollars' worth of tobacco in Abbeville, last week. O course, the merchants are entirely innocent o any attempt to evade the laws of the country. The responsibility of these illegal stamps in every case has been affixed on parties known to the merchants from whom they purchased the tobacco. It further appears that the pur-chase of tobacco from wagoners is attended with more danger or the observor than where it is bought from any other source.

MARK TWAIN AS AN EQUESTRIAN. In a recent lecture on Nevada, delivered in Chicago, Mark Twain told of a "horse

trade" that he made there. He spent considerable time at Carson City. Everybody rode horseback in that town. never saw such magnificent horsemanship as that displayed in Carson streets every day, and I did envy them, though I was not much of a horseman. But I had soon learned to tell a horse from a cow, and was burning with imparience to learn more. I was determined to have a horse and ride myself. Whilst this thought was rapiding in my mind, the aug-

to have a horse and ride myser. Whilst this thought was rankling in my mind, the auctioneer came scouring through the plaza on a black beast that was humped, and—like a dromedary, and learfully homely. He was going at "twenty, twenty-two-two dollars for a horse, saddle and bridle."

A man standing near me, whom I didn't heave heave the auctions.

A man standing near me, whom I didn't know, but who turned out to be the auctioneer's brother, noticed the wistful look in my eye, and observed that that was a remarkable horse to be going at such a price, let aione the saddle and bridle. I said I had half a notion to bid. "Now," he says. "I know that horse. I know him well. You are a stranger, I take it. You might think he is an American horse, but he is not anything of the anotion to bid. "Now, he says." A how that horse. I know him well. You are a stranger, I take it. You might think he is an American horse, but he is not anything of the kind. He is a Mexican plug, that's what he is, a genuine Mexican plug, that's what he is, a genuine Mexican plug, that's what he is, a genuine Mexican plug, that would own a gonuine Mexican plug—if it took every cent I had. And I said, "Has he any other advantages?" He hooked his finger in the pocket of his army shirt, and led me to one side and ultered, "Sh! don't say a word! He can outbuck any horse in America; he can outbuck any horse in the world." Just then the auctioneer came along. "Twenty-four, twenty-four dollars for the horse, saddle and bridle." I said, "Twenty-seven!" "Sold!" I took the genuine Mexican plug, paid for him, put him in a livery stable, let him get something to eat and get rested, and then in the afternoon i brought him out in the plaza, and some of the citizens held him by the head and others held him down to the earth by the tall, and I got on him. And as soon as those people let go he put all his feet in a bunch together, let his back sag down, and then he arched it up suddenly, and shot me one hundred and eighty yards; and I came down again, straight down, and lighted in the suddle, and went up again. And when I came down the next time I lit on his neck, and selzed him, and slid back into the saddle and held on. Then he raised himself straight in the air on his hind feet and just stepped round like a member of Congress, and then he came down and went up the other way, and walked around on his hands just as a school-boy would. Then he came down on all fours again with the same old process of shooting me up in the air; and the litrid time I went up I heard a man say, "Oh, don't he buck!" So that was "bucking." I was very glad to know the least and the litrid time I went up I heard a man say, "Oh, don't he buck!" So that was "bucking." I was very glad to know the next was "bucking." I was very glad to know the next was

me up in the air; and the third time I went up I heard a man say, "Oh, don't he buck!" So that was "bucking." I was very glad to know it. Not that I was enjoying it, but then I had been taking a general sort of inter-st in it and had naturally desired to know what the name of it was. And whilst I was up, somebody hit the horse a whack with a strap, and when I came down again the genuine bucker was gone

vas gone. At this point of the interesting scene, a At this point of the interesting scene, a kind-hearted stranger came to the rider, told him that he had been taken in, explained the mysterious terms, and gave him the comtorting information that anybody in town could have told him all about the horse if he nad inquired.

-The Springfield Republican relates that The Springfield Republican relates that the workmen in the engine-house of the New Haven Railroad were greatly amused, a few days ago, by the movements of a weasel that had killed a rat nearly as large as himself in one of the engine pits. The side of the pit being perpendicular, and the rat too heavy for the weasel to carry up in his teeth, the question arose how he should get him out. It looked like a difficult task, but the weasel was equal to the emergency. After several unsue. looked like a difficult task, but the weasel was equal to the emergency. After several unsuccessful attempts to snoulder the rat and climb up the side, he laid him down and went about to the different corners of the pit on a tour of inspection. Finally selecting one in which sufficient dirt had accomulated to make an elevation of several inches, he went back, drauged the rat to the corner and stood him upon his hind legs. He then clambered out of the nit, and going to the corner where he had the pit, and going to the corner where he had let the rat, let himself down by his hind feet from above, clasped the rat around the neck with his fore paws, pulled him up, and trotted

PREPARING FOR WAR. OUR HARBOR DEFENCES TO BE

Big Guns to be Mounted on Sumter and Moultrie-What is Going on Below

The note of preparation for a possible unpleasantness with Spain, or even a hostile hug from the Russian bear, can be heard even in our quiet and peaceful har-It is certain that orders have bor. been issued for the overhauling of the harbor defences at Charleston, involving important changes and the expenditure of large amounts of money. Forts Moultrie and Sumter are about to receive their proper armament, and the work of mounting thirty or forty heavy guns in these works is under contract, and will probably be begun to-day. Fort Moultrie is in good repair, but Fort Sumter will require a vast amount of work to make it once more the key to the harbor.

The Savannah Advertiser of the 21st says that the steamship Magnolia, on her last trip from New York, brought out some twenty or more laborers, this instalment to be further increased at that port to the number of one hundred men, to constitute the working force of Colonel Ludlow, of the United States Englneers, who will at once commence operations in building extensive and formidable earthworks, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Fort Pulaski. The working plans are looked for by every mail, when the force employed will at once be dispatched to Fort Pulaski. Barracks for the quartering of one hundred laborers are to be first erected outside of the fort, when the work of throwing up extensive earthworks in the V of the fort will be at once commenced. Guns of fifteen inch callbre are to be mounted. The work, aside from the equipments, is to cost twenty-six thousand dollars, and it is surmised that, in view of the present aspect of affairs, especially the complications with Spain, the work of further strengthening Pulaski, in addition to the earth batteries, will be continued by the government, transforming it into one of the strongest forts on the Atlantic coast.

Captain R. T. Renshaw, who was lately staying at the Mills House, left on Friday night, in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, to take command of the Woosack. a splendid ship of sixteen guns, belonging to the South Atlantic squadron. These movements look like business, and war news and rumors are the order of the day.

A TRAGICAL STORY OF ROYALTY.

Two Romances of the Peerage.

M. D. Conway continues to write interesting letters to the Cincinnati Commercial. Here is

an extract from his last: While the Prince of Wales is recovering, there has passed away an aged and poor wo-man whose strange history, thus recalled, re-minds us that whatever the faults of the pre-sent princess may be, they are free from some of the deeper villanles of their ancestors, while at the same time it reminds us how false and necessarily unjust the whole system of monarchy is. The woman who has just died, Mrs. Lavinia Ryves, was the skeleton of the royal closet, and, though she be now dead, she has left two children who may bring up again and again the ugry secret which retoses to stay

hid.

Mrs. Ryves was the suppressed Princess, in the justice of whose claim to be Princess of Cumberland and Duchess of Lancaster nearly everybody believed, though the resolute evasions of consecutive governments made hers a case of a wrong without a remedy. Toward the close of George It's reign there was about the court a certain Rev. Dr. James Wilmot, of the ancient family of De Villemot, whose wife was daughter of King Standard Rev. Dr. Assess of Charles Gordon Lennox. Monday, therefore, whose wife was daughter of King Standard Rev. Dr. Assess the remains (if the inscription on the forest with the control of the court is the court of the court mot, whose whe was daughter of king Stan-islaus of Poland. They had a beautiful daughter, who was secretly married (there was then no royal marriage act) to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Wil-mot performing the ceremory. George III, who had now succeeded to the throne, wit-resced the marriage and the Chatham and the nessed the marriage, as did Chatham and the Earl of Warwick. They all signed the certificate, which is still in possession of the Ryves family (I have seen it.) and the signatures to which have been attested before the courts by many persons familiar with the handwriting of the personages named.

Afterward, however, the Prince of Cumberland publicly married Lady Anne Horton; but George the III refused to receive her at court. The first wife died heart-broken in the south of France, but lett a daughter, whose birth essed the marriage, as did Chatham and the

of France, but lett a daughter, whose birth was certified by noblemen. George III made careful provision for the child, who was known as Olive Wilmot, and subsequently she was made Duchess of Lancaster. She was very intelligent and married the celebraced arist Serres, of the Royal Academy, from whom,

however, she was separated.

Lord Warwick acquaisted the Duke of Kent with the fact, and the Duke was deeply interested to have Mrs. Serres's rank attested; and after her death he continued his exertions for after her death he continued his exertions for the daughter who represented her, the woman who has just died. This young girl afterward married a Mr. Ryves, from whom she was divorced on account of ill-treatment. A passage in Robert Owen's autibiography shows the interest which the Duke of Kent took in the matter. "From the documents existing and carrielly preserved," writes Mr. Owen, "there can be no doubt of the legal claim of this family to their being the direct descendants of the Duke of Cumberland, brother to his Majesty George III. and entitled to his rank and the Duke of Cumberland, brother to his Majesty George III, and entitled to his rank and property. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, introduced Mrs. Serres to me as his cousin, and as legally entitled to the rank of the Princess Olive in Cumberland. He was deeply interested in her cause, and in that of her only daughter and child Lavinia." There was something touching in the feeling which George III had in this matter. In his will he bequeathed to "Olive our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of £15,000, commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said neice for her use, as a recompense for the misneice for her use, as a recompense for the mis fortune she may have known through her lather. The Court of Probate decided indirect inther. The Court of Probate decided indirective in favor of the authenticity of all the documents; but when Sir Fitzroy Kelly and others pressed the matter to a direct decision, every court managed to evade it. Each court said you must go to another. Meanwhile, the famiof Ryves had become sunk in poverty, and iy of Ryves had become sunk in poverty, and could hardly live, much less prosecute a claim of this kind. It not only involved rank, but over a million pounds. The reigning family dumbly, without argument, resisted the whole thing. Poor Mrs. Ryves spent all she had in the matter, and becoming aged suffered considerably. Hearing from a friend that I had taken some interest in this case, she sent me word some five or six years ago that she would like to have me call upon her. I she would like to have me call upon her. I tound her living in a mean apartment in the suburbs of Camdentown, and yet all was very neat. It was very cold, and there was no fire; plainly because she could not purchase it, though she made some other excuse. It was very sad to see this aged woman amid extreme poverty—utterly alone, too, her sons having gone to sea—struggling for a prince-dom. She was rather fine looking, with a strong eye and brow. She showed me a letter she had received from the Queen in reply to one in which she (Mrs. Ryves) described the to one in which she (Mrs. Ryves) described the povery into which she was reduced by the de-

povery into which she was reduced by the denial of her rights.

Queen Victoria's letter informed her, in substance, that she was willing to give her charitable aid provided she would give up her claim to be the Princess of Cumberland. Having read this letter over to me, the little woman straightened herself up, and with flashing eyes Said, "I may starve here, or freeze here; but I will never abandon my cause; for it is justice!" I lost sight of her for some years, but a few months ago she called upon me to show me some curious old documents bearing upon the case. She was it very aged; privation had told upon her, and I verliy believe that it was mainly the inspira-

tion of her cause which warmed and fed her, and kept her alive. Amid all her sorrows she was cheerful, quaint and interesting. She died, in her seventy-fith year, of congestion brought on by cold. No doubt it was death from insufficient warmth and nourishment which has at last killed a blood relative of the Queen of England and of that Prince who is being nursed to tenderly.

This tragical story of royalty may be relieved by the following bit of romance of the peerage: About 1790 a wanderer who had lost his way asked a night's shetter at the cottage of a small farmer and shopkeaper in the village of Bolas, Shropshire. Etrangars were unusual there, and, from a suspicion of his bona fides, hospitality was refused. The wanderer pressed his demand, and prayed that hamight stay till morning, even if they would give him no more than a chair in the stone-floorea lower room. The grudging boon was at last granted, and the next morning the family and their forced guest made acfamily and their forced guest made acquaintance with one another. The stranger's enjoyment of the society of the Papa and Mamma Hoggins was enhanced by the presence of their daughter Sarab, who, in the full bloom of rustic beauty, chained the soidisant Mr. Jones's eyes, and, through his eyes, his heart. And now the adventure of an hour, connected with intricate roads and coming night, was desired to affect the wan-derer's fature life. Now, from that village, from those fields where Sarah milked the cows, from that dairy where her white arms persuaded cream into butter, Mr. Jones could not stir. He had stated to inquirers that his particular function was that of an undertaker; particular function was that of an undertaker; a vocation which might account for the tender melancholy which welghed on him; or that name might have darkly hinted to Sarah that he was ready to undertake every office, however unaccustomed, in which she played a part. The presence of Mr. Jones in the village in a short time became a fixed idea. The inhabitants looked upon him with a respectful lear. As weeks went on, he made occasional absences from Bolas, always short, and confined to two or three days; and on his return he seemed to abound with money. The natives of Salop are not dull. They put the money and the absences together, and they whispered the result to one another. They

on its feture in essented to abound with money. The natives of Salop are not dull. They put the money and the absences together, and they whispered the result to one another. They felt sure Jones was a highwayman. After a while Mr. Cecil—we may se well drop the alias—became the avowed sultor of Sarah Hoggins; but the predatory notion still clung to her mother's mind, and she sturdly set her face against the connection. The father's logic was simple, and ultimately prevalled, "Why, he has plenty of money." He showed his easy circumstances, indeed, by taking land, and by buying a site on which he erected the largest house in the neighborhood, now called Burleigh Villa. It stands amongst fields, facing the Wrekin, some miles distant from that landmark. They married. A daughter was born to them, and died. She was buried in the little church-yard; but her grave is not forgotten. News at length reached Mr. Cecil, then become Lord Burleigh, which induced him to travel to London. His wife accompanied him. Although he had been at great pains to have his wife educated and taught accomplishments, tradition still describes her as ignorant of her rank, and therefore she felt surprised at the reception which they met with at the great houses of nobles and commoners on their road. They arrived at Stamford. They drove up to the Burleigh House, and then was put the question whether Sarah would like to be mistress there. The denouement followed. The son of Sarah Hoggins succeeded in 1804 to the title of Marquis of Exeter. He died in 1867, and the grandson of Sarah Hoggins is now the owner of the Marquisate and is a Burleigh.

I close with another bit of romance which has just come to light here. On the ill fated ship President, which went down some thirty years ago, all on board (as was supposed) being lost, was a scion of an anotent aristo-

ship President, which went down some thirty years ago, all on board (as was supposed) being lost, was a scion of an ancient aristocratic family, Lord Fitzroy Lennox. The young nobleman was mourned by his family. But there came a young man lately to this country who claimed to be Lord Lennox, and whose family—like the Tichbornes—refused to recognize him. He died a day or two ago. According to his story he did not sail from New York on the President at all, but, after young up hoard returned, for some reason.

The statement, without the faintest trace of eccentricity or symptom of aberration of mind, he maintained to his dying day; and his

by some twenty fellow-clerks, who followed as a last mark of special respect. The coffin-plate bears the following inscription: "Lord Flizroy George Charles Gordon Lengox, aged 51. Died December 3, 1871." Passing under the name of Henry Clay, but generally known as the "Captain," the deceased obtained a situation with the London and Southwestern Railway Company, and has been employed as clerk at their London goods terminus for the last twelve years, earning the respectful esteem of all his fellow-servants.

THE NEW CARLE.

A Shilling a Word-The Plan Officially Explained.

A new project for cheap telegraphic communication between England and America has now been started, as appears from the following circular, which has been sent to the London papers by Mr. G. T. Snead, of Minc-

It is proposed that the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States should purchase the existing cables and Newfound-land land lines, paying for the same in termi-nable annuities, and charging only such rates for the use of the cables as will meet the an-nual interest charge. For this purpose one-fourth of the existing tariff would suffice for the present—that is to say, messages of ten words could be carried for 10s., instead of £2. The gross earnings of the Anglo-American and French cables, including the share of reand french cables, including the share of re-ceipts accruing t) the Newfoundland Company, have now reached about £700,000 per annum, and this amount is earned with only one-half

and this amount is earned with only one-hall of the available power being employed.

The existing companies are earning, with £700,000 a year gross receipts, about fifteen per cent. on their ordinary capital after allowing a considerable sum for reserve. But in view of the possibilities of competition the shareholders would be content to dispose of their property without demanding exorbitant terms. It may be safely essumed that they terms. It may be safely assumed that they would accept £150 for Anglo-American stock, and £30 for French cable shares of £20 each. The land lines and cables of the Newfoundland It may be safely assumed that they company can be acquired for about £800,000.

The total cost of these lines in the case of an immediate purchase by the governments would on these terms be less than £5,000,000.

To provide for the increase of business resulting from a lower rate two additional cables ought to be laid from Ireland to Newfoundland or Halliax in Nova Scotia, and the land lises or Hallax in Nova Scotia, and the faint mace increased in proportion. The total outlay would then be about £6,400,000, and this could be obtained on the joint guarantee of the English and the United States governments by granting annuities of four per cent, for thirty years, on the expiration of which the cables result become free of all charge except for would become free of all charge except for maintenance.

The annual sum to which the governments

The annual sum to which the governments would thus commit themselves would be £320,000. For this annuity they would have made over to them the three working cables, now earning £700,000 a year, with only one-half of their capacity employed, two new cables, and the connecting land lines.

It has been found that with each successive the teach successive the teach of the talographs.

It has been found that with each successive reduction in rates the use of the telegraphs has enormously increased, as is evinced from the fact that the earnings are now much greater with the rate of £2 than they were formally at £20 per message:

At one shilling per word, and with four cables out of the five constantly employed, the receipts would be.....£470,000 The expenses of all the lines, including repairs, would not exceed......100,000

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

tion of her cause which warmed and fed her, and kept her alive. Amid all her sorrows she was cheerful, quaint and interesting. She died, in her seventy-fifth year, of congestion brought on by cold. No doubt it was death from insufficient warmth and nourishment which has at last killed a blood relative of the Queen of England and of that Prince who is being nursed tenderly.

This tragical story of royalty may be relieved by the following bit of romance of the peerage: About 1790 a wanderer who had lost

nication.

The attention of the various chambers of commerce in Great Britain is respectfully called to this important question, and the signatures of all parties interested are requested to orm a concurrence.

Natural action Notice.

BRITISH NATURALIZATION NOTICE.

WHEREAS, by the 3d Section of the Naturalies. tion Act 1870 (83 Vist. cap. 14) it is provided that "where Her Majesty has entered into a convention with any foreign State to the effect that the anh. ects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects, may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British and ect, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the convention, make a declaration of allenage, a id from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be reregarded as an allen, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as afore-

"A declaration of allenage may be made as follows; that is to say : If the declarant be in the United Kingdom, in the presence of any justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominio in the presence of any judge of any court of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being declarant is, to administer an oath for any judi cial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular service of Her Wajestv."

AND WHEREAS, such convention was entered nto by Her Majesty with the United States of America, on the 13th of May, 1870, the ratificaions of which were exchanged at London, on the 10th August, 1870; and on the 17th day of August, 1870. Her Majesty, by Order in Council, did. declare that a convention had been entered into. to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who had been naturalized as British andjects might divest themselves of their status sa such anh ects.

signed at Washington on 28d February, 1871, the ratifications whereof were exchanged on the 4th May, 1871, after reciting that by the second article of the said first convention it had been stipulated that the manner, in which the renunciation by subjects and oltizers of the contracting parties who had emigrated or might emigrate from the dominions of one to those of the other party, of their naturalization and the resumption of their native allegiance, might be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries : IT WAS, by Article 1, AGREED, as follows, viz, That any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10, 1872, and any British subject, who, at the date first aforesaid, had been natura ized as a citizen within the United States, may, at any time before May 12, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subin the form hereunto appended, and designated as

"Such recunciation by an original citizen of the the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such Court: if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any Diplomatic or Consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

"Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the decisrant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere, in Her Bri'annic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to ad minister an oath for any judicial or other legal pupose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the Dip omatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty."

"I, A. B., of (insert abode) being originally a citizen of the United States of America (or a British subject) and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britanic Majesty as a British subject, (or as a citizen within the United States of America) do hereby reneance my naturalization as a British subject (or citizen of the United States) and decise that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (or British subject.)

(Signed)

same my British subject.)
(Signed)
Made and subscribed before me. ______in in insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation or consulate,) this ______day of ______, 187—.

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace (or other title,")

all British subjects within the States of North and South Carolina, who have become naturalized within the United States, and who desire to resume their allegiance as British subjects, to make the dec'aration in the form prescribed, before the 12th May. 1872.

ALTHOUGH the Supplemental Convention of the 23d of February last only requires that American citizens who have been naturalized as British subjects shall make the Declaration of Renunciation before a United States Court of Justice, or inlomatic or Consular officer of the United States, yet it is necessary, to meet the requirements of the British Act of Parliament, that the Declaration shall also be made before one of the British Judicial, Diplomatic or Consular officers nentione 1 in the 3d Section.

No FEE will be levied for receiving these Decis H. P. WALKER H. B. M. Consul for North and South Carolina. BRITISH CONSULATE, CHARLESTON, December, 1871.

dec15,29,jan12,26,feb7,9-D&C

DOMARIA NURSERIES.

The largest and most varied Stock of Southern acclimated FRUIT TREES, adapted to ur soli and climate, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Piums, Almonds, Apricots and Nectarines, from the earliest to the latest: Cherries, Quinces. Figs, Hazie Nuis, English Wainuts and Spanish Chestnots, several find varieties; Grap Tines, embracing choice table kinds; Strawerries and Raspberries, Evergreens, in great variety, for ornament and for Gemeteries; Roses—all the best; D hilas, Giadiolas, Lilies, &c.; Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, Asparagus and Horse Radish Roots, Osage Orange and Macartney Rose, for hedges. Unoice Fruit Trees of all kinds, which will bear the first season if transplanted early, will be furnished at moderate prices. A new Catalogue sent to all who apply.

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